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The hydrazide of *m*-nitrobenzoic acid as a new reagent for the determination of palladium. J. Volček and Z. Vodňáková, Chem. Listy 57, 80-3, 65-70, 91-6(1963).
m-C₆N₄(H₂O)₂CO-NHNH₂ (I) ppts. Pd quantitatively from acid solns. contg. HCl, H₂SO₄, and HNO₃, forming (m-C₆N₄H₂CO-NHNH₂)PdCl₂ and the corresponding sulfate. After prolonged washing the chloride complex persists but the sulfate ions are substituted by hydroxyl. I ppts. Hg²⁺, Cu, Fe, Ni, Au, Mo, Pd, Pt, and Os from neutral solns. but only Pd and Au from the acidic solns. The ppt. of Pd is yellowish, and is formed at the diln. 1:100,000 immediately; at the diln. 1:500,000 after 10 min. Add to the acidic soln. 10-15 ml. of 1% RIOH-H₂O soln. of I for 0.01 g. Pd, filter off the ppt. after gently heating, wash with 150-200 ml. of hot H₂O, and ignite to Pd which is weighed. A procedure for sepg. Pd from other cations is given. Milos Hudlický

VEJDELEK, ZDENEK, J.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Antihistamine substances. XXVI. Some new heterocyclic derivatives of ethylenediamine. Miroslav Protiva, Jiří O. Jílek, Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, and Otto Exner (Pharm.-Biochem. Research Inst., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 46, 551-4 (1952); cf. *C.A.* 47, 4300; 48, 1457. —Alkylation of 4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazidine (I), acridan (II), and 2-phenyl-5-methyl-4-azaindole (III) with *N*-substituted aminoalkyl chlorides gave new heterocyclic derivs. of (CH_2NH_2), of which only acridan derivs. showed anti-histamine activity. 4-Phenylquinazidine (10 g.) reduced with 16.5 g. Na in 105 ml. boiling BuOH gave, through its HCl salt, m. 209-15°, 3.7 g. (37%) I, m. 65-7° (from EtOH). II, m. 168-70°, was prep'd. in 71% yield by the reduction of 9-acridanon with Na in AmOH. For the prep'n. of III, 3-nitro-2,6-lutidine, m. 37°, b. 220-30°, was hydrogenated over Raney Ni to give 70% 3-amino-2,6-lutidine, m. 129°, b. 228-35°; this treated with Et₂Cl yielded 70% 3-benzamido-2,6-lutidine, m. 171°, which was cyclized to III, m. 280° (decompn.), with NaOEt in 71% yield. I, II, and III with NaNH₂ and (alkylamino)-alkyl chlorides gave the following *N*-derivs. of I (% yield and b.p.): I, Me₂NCH₂CH₃, 68, b.p. 150-60° (HCl salt, m. 216-17°); Et₂NCH₂CH₃, 38, b.p. 165-73° (HCl salt, m. 102.5°); (2-piperidinoethyl), 75, b.p. 150-200° (HCl salt, m. 239-40°); (2-imorpholinoethyl), 27, b. 150-200° (HCl salt, m. 225-7.5°). Deriv. of II: Me₂NCH₂CH₃ (IV), 45, b.p. 103-200° (picrate, m. 185-6°); Et₂NCH₂CH₃, 53, b. 220° (picrate, m. 200-71°); Me₂NCH₂CHMe (V), 61, b.p. 183-4°; Et₂NCH₂CHMe, 35, b.p. 170-5° (picrate, m. 158°). Deriv. of III: Me₂NCH₂CH₃, 45, b.p. 200-4° (2HCl·2H₂O, m. 213-14°; dipicrate, m. 212°). The discriminates of IV and V showed 7 times and 2.5 times the antihistamine activity of Benadryl. M. Hudlický

FEJD LEP, Z.

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. VI. 6-nicotinic acid hydrazide. p.770 (Chemicke Listy. Praha. Vol. 46, No. 12, Dec. 1952)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

VEJDIBEK, Z.J.; TRCKA, V.; PROTIVA, M.

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacologic interest. Part 4. Some new
esters and amides of nicotinic acid [abstract; in English]. Sbor.Chekh.
khim.rab. 18 no.6:884 D '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Research Institute.
(Nicotinic acid)

CZECH

Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. VII.
New esters of nicotinic acid. Zdenek J. Vejdíček, Václav
Trčka, Hedyka Chybová, and Luboš Tříma (Farn.
biochem., Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 47, 49-55 (1953);
cf. C.A. 47, 11191i.—5-Substituted 2-mercaptoproctylesters
of nicotinic acid were prep'd. by the following series of reac-
tions: RX (X = 0.5 SO₂ Cl, Br) → RSC(NH)NH₂HX →
RS^b → RSCH₂CH₂OH → RSCH₂CH₂OCC:CH₂CH:CH:
N:CH.

Some of the esters had a considerable peripheral
vasodilatation effect which was highest with R = Me, and
lowest with R = C₆H₅. The branched alkyls showed the
same effect as the straight-chain alkyls, and cyclohexyl
approx. the same effect as Ph and pyridyl. (A) RX (0.11
mole) in an equal vol. of EtOH was dropped into a suspen-
sion of 0.1 mole CS(NH)₂ in 40 ml. boiling EtOH, the mixt.
refluxed 6 hrs., the volatile compds. were evapd. *in vacuo*,
the residue was allowed to crystallize, and the crude iso-
thiuronium salts were crystd. from Me₂CO-petr. ether, and
their picrates from H₂O (R, X, % yield, m.p. of the HX
salts and picrates given): Et (I), 0.5SO₂, 97, 199-201°;
—; Pr (II), Br, 92, 59-61°; *iso*-Pr (III), Br, 87, 92°;
—; Ph (IV), Br, 94, 69-70°; *iso*-Bu (V), Br, 69,
100°; Br (VI), Br, 94, 83-5°, 170°; C₆H₅
97°, 107-8°; *iso*-Am (VII), Br, 94, 83-5°, 170-1°; C₆H₅
97°, 107-8°, 143°; C₆H₅ (VIII), Cl, 94, 107-9°;
(VII), Br, 91, 75-8°, 143°; Ph (X), —;
134°; cyclohexyl (XI), —, 93, 200-2°, 174-5°; Ph (X), —;
—; PhCH₃ (XII), Cl, 92, 149°, —; PhCH₂CH₂ (XIII), Br,
92, 99-100°, 137-8°; Ph₂CH (XIV), Br, 92, 180-1°, 196°;
CH:N.CH:CH.CH:C.C.H₂ (XIV), Cl, 90, 173-5°, 196°.

(B) RSC(NH)NH₂HX (0.1 mole) was refluxed 2 hrs.

with 0.1M KOH in 160 ml. H₂O, the mixt. cooled to 10°,
extd. with Et₂O, acidified with dil. H₂SO₄, extd. again with
Et₂O, and the exts. were dried with Na₂SO₄ and d.t.d. The
% yields and b.p. of RSH are listed: I, 82, 30-40°; II,
53, 65-8°; III, 41, 65-7°; IV, 69, 95-8°; V, 53, 82-4°;
VI, 80, 114-10°; VII, 84, 147-52°; VIII, 73, b.p. 170-20°;
IX, 86, 168-60°; X, 90, 107-9°; XI, 63, 133-5°;
XII, 85, b.p. 95-6°; XIII, 51, b.p. 138°; XIV, 42, b.p.
120-5°. (C) CICH₂CH₂OH (0.107 mole) was added
slowly (30 min.) to a boiling soln. of 0.1 mole Na in 30 ml.
EtOH, and 0.1 mole RSH, the mixt. heated 30 min., the Et-
OH distd. off, NaCl filtered, washed with three 10-ml. por-
tions of EtOH, and the filtrate evapd. and distd. *in vacuo*.
Yields and b.p./nm. of RSCH₂CH₂OH are given: I, 90,
183-5°/atm.; II, 75, 95°/15°; III, 64, 82-3°/12°; IV, 75,
105°/10°; V, 65, 101°/10°; VI, 80, 110-12°/10°; VII, 80,
133°/10°; VIII, 85, (m. 68°), 205-8°/3°; IX, 95, 137°/10°; X,
63, 142-3°/14°; XI, 57, 153-5°/12°; XII, 86, 142°/1°; XIII,
87, (m. 38-8°) 184-5°/1°; XIV, 63, 149-60°/1°; [picrolonate,
m. 161° (from EtOH)]. (D) RSCH₂CH₂OH (0.02 mole)
in 25 ml. C₆H₆ was mixed with 0.02 mole nicotinoyl chloride
in 15 ml. C₆H₆, refluxed 30 min., extd. with three 25-ml. por-
tions dil. HCl (1:3), the soln. of the ester salt alkalized
with 20% Na₂CO₃, extd. with Et₂O, and the ext. distd. *in
vacuo*, the picrates of the esters were prep'd. by pptg. with
picric acid, the HCl salts by pptg. with HCl in Et₂O. R,
% yields, b.p./2 mm. of the ester, and m.p. of the
picrates and HCl salts are listed: Me, 82, 130°, 105°, 111°;
—; PhCH₃ (XI), Cl, 92, 149°, —; PhCH₂CH₂ (XIII), Br,
92, 99-100°, 137-8°; Ph₂CH (XIV), Br, 92, 180-1°, 196°;
CH:N.CH:CH.CH:C.C.H₂ (XIV), Cl, 90, 173-5°, 196°;

117°, —; IV, 79, 140°, 80°, —; V, 85, 140°, 100°, —; VIII, 67,
117°, —; IV, 79, 140°, 80°, —; VII, 77, 173°, 78°, —; VIII, 67,
117°, —; VI, 78, 145°, 92°, —; VII, 77, 173°, 78°, —; VIII, 67,
117°, —; (m. 47° (from lignoate)) 220°, 94°, 85-6°; IX, 71, 182°,
110°, 86-9°; X, 58, 188°, 168° (picrolonate), 91°; XI,

REF ID: A6513

New derivatives of phromone-2-hydroxylic acid are being

described. These compounds are formed by the reaction of the hydroxyl group of the phromone-2-hydroxylic acid with various reagents. The reaction conditions are as follows: 1) Phromone-2-hydroxylic acid (0.1 mole) is dissolved in 50 ml. EtOH and 0.05 mole of NaBH₄ is added. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. 2) After the reaction is complete, the mixture is filtered through a column packed with alumina. The eluent is 50% EtOH in benzene. The product is collected and dried under vacuum.

3) The product is dissolved in 50 ml. EtOH and 0.05 mole of the reagent is added. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.

4) The mixture is filtered through a column packed with alumina.

5) The product is collected and dried under vacuum.

V L S A 2 L K, Z. I.

Bijulolidyl. Z. J. Veldřík, B. Kakáč, and M. Preclíva
(Farm. biochem. výzkumný ústav, Prague, Czech.). Československý farmaceutický časopis, 1963, 47, 1676-9.
Julinidine was prepared from tetrahydroquinoline and Br(CH₂)₃Br in 73% yield and characterized as the stephanate, m. 172° (decompn.) (from EtOH); dipicrolonate, m. 194° (from EtOH). Julianidine (2.88 g.) dissolved in 12.5 ml. HCl (1:1) was treated at -12° with 10 g. ice and 1.25 g. NaNO₂ in 5 ml. H₂O, the ppt. filtered after 2 hrs., dissolved in 10 ml. H₂O, the soln. alkalized with aq. Na₂CO₃, and extd. with EtO and CsI. Evapn. of the solvents yielded 1.59 g. (27.7%) bijulolidyl, m. 205-6° (from EtOH); di-HCl salt, m. above 300°; dipicrolonate, m. 193-4° (from EtOH). M. Hudlický.

VEJDELEK, ZDENEK T.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48

Apr. 10, 1954

Organic Chemistry

Folic acid and its analogs. Zdenek J. Vejdelek (Farm
biochem. výzkumný ústav, Prague) - Časopis Československého chemického spolku, 47, 1879-89 (1951). - A review with 180 references.
MCT

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Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. IX.
New β -picolyl-derivatives possessing peripheral vasodilator
activity. Zdenek J. Vejdovský, Václav Trčka, J. Holý,
and V. Vyštevová (Výzkumný ústav farm. biochem., Prague,
Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 435-44 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 49,
1034f.— β -Picolylmercaptan (0.03 mole), b_2 , n_D^{20} 115-22°, n_D^{25}
1.5730, in 5 ml. EtOH was poured into 0.02 mole Na in 10
ml. EtOH, the mixt. treated dropwise with 0.022 mole alkyl
halide, refluxed 3 hrs., the EtOH distd. off, the residue dil.
with 30 ml. C_6H_6 , filtered, and the filtrate distd. Alkyls,
yields in %, b_2 , n_D^{20} , and n.p.s. of the picrates (or dipicrolonates)
are given. Picrate M_r , 82, 118, 1.5630, 124; E_l , 02,
128, 1.5529, 95; P_r , 73, 133, 1.5010, 130; $iso-P_r$, 68, 127,
92; Bu , 69, 142, 1.4993, 82; $iso-Bu$, 64, 138, 1.4991, 140;
1.4977, *hexyl*, 72, 148, 1.4991, 82; *cyclohexyl*, 58, 145, 1.4695,
164; *PhCH₂*, 92, 175, 1.5039, 119. Picrolonates: Me_2NCH_2
 CH_3 , 71, 142, 1.5413, 190; $Et_2NCH_2CH_3$, 74, 153, 1.5351,
163; $Me_2NCHMeCH_3$, 76, 155, 1.5297, 191; Et_2NCHMe
 CH_3 , 72, 169, 1.5052, 169. The picrates and picrolonates
were crystd. from EtOH-MeCO. 2-Hydroxyethyl nicotinate
(20 g.) treated in 100 ml. $CHCl_3$ with 36 ml. $SOCl_2$,
in 50 ml. $CHCl_3$ gave *HCl salt of 2-chloroethyl nicotinate*,
 $m.$ 108° (from Me₂CO), which gave by alkalization with
 Na_2CO_3 and extn. with C_6H_6 25.8 g. (50%) 3-chloroethyl
nicotinate (I), b_2 , n_D^{20} 128-30°, $m.$ 29°, n_D^{25} 1.5302, 1 (9.30 g.)
dissolved in 70 ml. C_6H_6 was added to a soln. prep'd. by re-
fluxing 8 hrs. 5.5 g. 3-pyridylcarbinol with 1.15 Na dust in
360 ml. C_6H_6 , the mixt. was refluxed 9 hrs., the NaCl fil-
tered off, and the filtrate distd. to give 6.5 g. (60%) 2-(β -
picolyloxy)ethyl nicotinate, b_2 101-3°, b_2 , n_D^{25} 1.4991;
dipicronate, $m.$ 181°. All compds. were tested for their
peripheral vasodilating, and some for their antihistaminic
and spasmolytic activities. *M. Hudlický*

NEJDELIK, Zdenek, I.

1. *Pesticine derivatives of pharmacological interest. X.*
2. *Thiocyanooxyketenes of nicotinic acid.* Zdeňek I.
Vratislav Vaculík Trčka, and Vlastava Vrážatová (Výzkumný ústav
Těrav, firm. Biochem., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 683-691
(1954); *cf. C.I. 49, 6651f.* --The reactions of HSCN with
alkylene oxides and of KSCN with alkylenechlorohydins
yielded a series of α -thiocyanatoaldehydes, which reacted with
nicotinoyl chloride (I) to give the corresponding α -thiocyanatoaldehydes. Their toxicity and effect on blood
tests were investigated. HOCH₂CH₂SCN and MeCH₂
(SCN)CH₂OH, *n*-p., were prepared by treating the oxides
with an excess of HSCN; the other thiocyanatoaldehydes
by refluxing a mixt. of 0.05 mole chlorohydin, 0.06 mole
KSCN, and 12 ml. EtOH 6 hrs. at 100-5°, dilg. with 30 ml.
Et₂O, filtering off the KCl, drying the filtrates with Na₂SO₄,
passing the soln. through a 10-cm. column of Wofatite M,
stepping off the solvent, adding 0.5 g. hydroquinone, and
dig. in vacuo. Mixing 0.05 mole thiocyanatoaldehyde in 30
ml. C₆H₆ with a soln. contg. 7.1 g. I in 25 ml. C₆H₆, refluxing
the mixt. 30 min., collecting the deposited crystals of the

(2)
R. J. G.

ester hydrochloride, dissolving them in 10-15 ml. H₂O acidified with 2 ml. HCl, washing the soln. with 25 ml. Et₂O, alkalizing the aq. layer with 20% Na₂CO₃, exdg. the ester with ether, and distg. the ext. yielded the *nucleic esters* of the corresponding thiocyanatohydrins (the starting *thiocyanatohydrin*, its % yield, b.p., and n_{D}^{20} , the % yield, b.p., and n_{D}^{20} of the ester, and the m.p. of the picrate of the ester given): NCSC(CH₂)OH, 55, b. 112-13°, 1.5118, 60, —, — (ester, m. 77°); NCSC(CH₂)OH, 68, b_d 93°, 1.4981, 66 (ester, m. 44°), b_d 182 4°, 1.5188, 70°; MeCH₂(SCN)CH₂OH, 48, b_d 120-2°, 1.5050, 77; b_d 103°, b_d 110°, 1.5470, 104°; NCSC(CH₂)OH, 50, b_d 123-9°, 1.5001, 61, b_d 190°, 1.5431, 75°; NCSC(CH₂)₂OH, 33, b_d 124-5°, 1.4958, 62, —, 1.5423, 181°; NCSC(CH₂)₂OH, 73, b_d 135-0°, 1.4933, 69, —, 1.5419, 78°.

XI. Basic ethers of 3-pyridylcarbinol. *Ibid.* 1221-4.—3-Pyridylcarbinol (b_d 92-4°, n_{D}^{20} 1.5350) (2.2 g.) dissolved in 30 ml. C₆H₆ was added at 71° to 0.46 g. Na covered with 150 ml. C₆H₆, the mixt. was stirred 3 hrs., the Na salt sepd., washed with C₆H₆, suspended in 150 ml. C₆H₆, and treated with 0.022 mole of aminoalkyl chloride in 30 ml. C₆H₆, the mixt. refluxed 14

2 PAPER 7. VIE'S PAPER

bns, filtered from NaCl and distilled *in vacuo*. The following 3-pyridylmethyl amino-substituted alkyl ethers were prepd. (% yield, b.p., and μ_2 given): CH₃CH₂NMe₂, 68, b₁ 103°, 1.5066; CH₃CH₂NH₂, 73, b₁ 109°, 1.5033; CH₃CHMe-NMe₂, 75, b₁ 119°, 1.5023; CH₃CHMe-NH₂, 69, b₁ 116°, d 1.5940; CH₃CH₂NCH₂H₅, 53, b₁ 1.5052; CH₃CH₂R (R = morpholino), 62, b₁ 128°, 1.5106. These ethers lower the blood pressure less than their S analogs and their toxicity is lower. Antihistaminic and spasmolytic effects is much weaker than with the derivs. contg. a benzene ring instead of the pyridine ring.

M. Huddleson

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VEJDELEK, Z.J.; PROTIVA, M.

Drugs blocking the sympathetic ganglia. XII. 1,2,2-trimethyl-
1-tetralylmethylamin. Cesk. farm. 13 no. 2:49-52 F'64.

Drugs blocking the sympathetic ganglia. XIII. Derivatives of
6-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-5, 7-dihydro-6H-pyrrilo(3,4-b) pyridine.
Ibid: 76-78

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.

*

PROTIVA, M.; JILEK, J.C.; POMYKACEK, J.; JIRKOVSKY, J.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.
SEIDLLOVA, V.

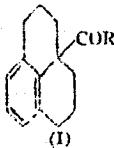
Synthetic analgesics. Pts. 5-6. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.10:2627-2636,
2821-2824 0 '63.

1. Forschung institut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.

CZECH

✓ Structure of some 1-substituted 1-allyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-derivatives. Z. J. Vejdíček and B. Kunkel

(Výzkumný ústav farm. biotechn., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1033 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 49, 199g.—During the alk. hydrolysis of 1-allyl-1-cyano-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, a cyclization to the 8 position occurs giving I ($R \approx NIt_2$) and II ($R \approx OEt$). Ultraviolet and infrared spectra of 1-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carbonamide and of II are given.



M. Hudlický

DRTINA, Ctibor, inz.; VEJDELEK, Jiri, inz.

Geodetic operations on assembly constructions. Poz stavby
13 no.3:91-93 '65.

1. Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Prague.

VESELÝ, ZDENĚK
OZECT

✓ Thermal decarboxylation of 1-alkyl- and 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carboxylic acids. Zdeněk J. Vešelý and Bohumil Kášek (Výzkumný ústav chemického průmyslu), *Chem. Listy* 48, 1915-20 (1954).—Heating 0.003 mole 1-alkyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid mixed with 0.02 mole CaO in a Hickman flask, distg. the product, dilg. the liquid with Et₂O and washing it with 5% Na₂CO₃, gave the corresponding 1-alkyltetralin. Approx. 10% of acids were recovered by acidification of the Na₂CO₃ washings. Alkyl group, % yield, b.p., and n_{D}^{20} of the 1-alkyltetralins are given: *Methyl*, 81, 222-4°, 1.5443; *Ethyl*, 77, 340-1°, 1.5312; *Propyl*, 78, 257-3°, 1.5229; and *Bu*, 74, 270-9°, 1.5193. Heating 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid (I) (3.5 g.) gave at 235-0° 860 mg. PhMe and at 340°, 2.33 g. of a liquid composed of 0.8 g. recovered acid, m. 114-15°, and 1.4 g. yellow oil, b_{40-15}^{20} 150-1°, fluorescent in ultraviolet light, the chromatography of which yielded *naphthalene (picrate)*, m. 146-8°, dimer of 1,2-dihydronaphthalene (II) (7%), b. 210-12°, m. 52-4°, and 10% 1,4-dihydronaphthalene (III), m. 21-4.5° (from EtOH) [addn. compd. with Hg(OAc)₂, m. 120-2°], and 1,2-dihydrophthalene (IV) (220 mg.), b. 212°, n_{D}^{20} 1.5793, m. -8 to -6°. Thermal decomp. of 3.5 g. I with 3 g. CuO gave 860 mg. PhMe, and at 340° 2.02 g. of an oil consisting of 76 mg. II, m. 90-101°, 0.4 g. naphthalene, and 177 mg. IV, b. 210-11°, n_{D}^{20} 1.5290. No III was isolated.

M. Hadlický

Vejdelek, Z.

Vejdelek, Z.; Trcka, V.; Vysatova, V. Pharmacologically interesting pyridine derivatives. XI. Basic ethers of 2-pyridylacarbinol. p. 1221. CHEMICKY LISTY. Vol. 48, no. 8, Aug. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

VII. Esterification of meicetic acid. *Zdravko L. Vodicka*
Sud. Mimoň, Czechoslovakia. Czech. pat. 84,181, MPV 11, 1984
New, multi-bladed 11° and 110°C. blades. Hexane, acetone, 2-4
g. of silver nitrate, glycols, glycerol, conc. sulfuric acid, 20-22
g. of concentrated sulfuric acid, 1.0-1.1 g. of sodium cyanide,
4.0 g. of anhydrous zinc chloride, 0.1-0.2 g. of ferrous sulfate, 20 ml. of
acetone, 30 ml. of water. An aluminum container is heated with water. A
solution of III and caustic alkali is mixed with water. A
solution of III and caustic alkali is heated with water. A
solution of III and caustic alkali is heated with water. The nitrate
is separated. An ethanolic glycol ester is obtained at 105°, the nitrate
alkalized with K_2CO_3 , and esterified with $CHCl_3$, and the product
alkalized with K_2CO_3 , and esterified with $CHCl_3$, yielding 57.7% $HOCH_2CH_3$ ester. In 112.4 g. of meo-
distoleic acid, purified in 158° from EtOH, 1.141 g., 18 g.
III, $\Delta \sigma = 31$, and 8 ml. III in 55 ml. C_6H_6 yield 3.8 g. trimethyl-
II, $\Delta \sigma = 31$, and 4.42 g. $HOCH_2CH_3$ ester.
One glycol dimonooate, m.p. 109°, 1.14 g., and
b.p. 144°, of meicetic acid monooate, m.p. 109°, 1.14 g., and
b.p. 144°, of meicetic acid spiroate, m.p. 109°, 1.14 g., and
b.p. 144°, in 8 ml. III and 30 ml. ether yield 15.1 g. II, $\Delta \sigma = 5$, in 8 ml. III and 30 ml. ether, the ether yield
5.84 g. $HOCH_2CH_3$ ester, b.p. 103°. Of meicetic acid very
little remains in the ether. In 15.1 g. of meicetic acid, II, $\Delta \sigma = 5$,
very little remains in the ether. In 15.1 g. of meicetic acid, II, $\Delta \sigma = 5$,
very little remains in the ether.

Vejdelek, Zdenek J.

✓ Basic ester of diphenylsulfide- α -carboxylic acid. Zdeněk
J. Vejdělek, Czech. 84,506, Sept. 1, 1955. Et₃NCH₂COOH (I) with o-PhSC₆H₄CO₂H (II) yields a basic ester
with local anesthetic properties. II (8.35 g.) in 18 ml.
C₆H₆ treated dropwise with 4.1 g. I in 15 ml. C₆H₆, refluxed
8 hrs., the base liberated with NaOH, extd. with Et₂O,
and the ext. distd. yields o-PhSC₆H₄CO₂CH₂CH₂NET₃,
yellow oil, b.p. 185-7°; HCl salt, m. 148°; picrate, m.
115°. L. J. Urbánek

VEJDELEK, Zdenek J.

Alkaloids of Rauwolfia plants. Cesk.farm. 4 no.3:136-145 Apr 55.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.

(ALKALOIDS,

of Rauwolfia)

(RAUWOLFIA,

alkaloids, grouping)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8

CZECH

✓ Cyclization of 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid. Zdeněk J. Velděk and Bohumil Kukla. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 29, 571-85 (1955) (in German). See C.A. 49, 54124.

B. J. C. ①

✓ 82

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8"

Vejdeček, Z.

CZECH ✓ Cyclization of 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid. Zdeněk Vejdeček and Bohumil Káčer (Výzkumný ústav farm. výroby, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 43-47 (1955). — Cyclization of the chloride (I) of 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid (II) gave with various condensing agents and under various conditions *spiro*-4-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene)-2'-indan-1'-one (III), *spiro*-1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene)-2'-indan (IV), 2,3-benzo-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene (V), 1-benzyl-3,4-dihydronaphthalene (VI), 1-benzyl-1,3,2,4-tetrahydronaphthalene (VII), and 1-benzylphthalane (VIII). Dehydrogenation of V gave 2,3-benzophenanthrene (IX). VI and 1-benzyl-1,3-dihydronaphthalene (X), were prep'd. as reference compds. Refluxing 15.5 g. II, m. 116°, with 9.5 g. SOCl₂ 40 min., gave 16 g. (90.5%) I, b. 170-2°. Adding a soln. of 3.8 g. I in 8 ml. petr. ether (b. 75-95°), to 4 g. AlCl₃ in 10 ml. petr. ether at 20-48° during 45 min., and refluxing 40 min., and decompg. the mixt. with 10 ml. H₂O and 8 ml. HCl gave 2.75 g. neutral high mol. wt. oil and, from aq. layer, 0.54 g. (14%) II. Adding 7.1 g. I in 10 ml. hexane at 14-30° to 6 g. AlCl₃ in 20 ml. hexane, refluxing the mixt. 20 min., and decompg. with 25 ml. 1:2 HCl gave 2.35 g. (33%) II and 3.4 g. of an oil the chromatography of which yielded 1.8 g. V, m. 116° (from petr. ether and from EtOH); picrate, m. 130° (from EtOH). Heating 0.1 g. V 32 hrs. with 70 mg. Se at 260-90° gave 62 mg. IX, m. 157.5-8.5° (from 80% EtOH); picrate, m. 142-3° (from xylene). Treating 16 g. II in 75 ml. C₆H₆ under ice-cooling with 8.4 g. AlCl₃, refluxing the mixt. 10 min., and decompg. with 30 g. ice and 10 ml. HCl yielded

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1.8 g. (15%) I and 11.5 g. neutral oil whose chromatography gave 3.0 g. IV, m. 80° (from EtOH), 0.40 g. VII, b₅, 138°, n_D²⁰ 1.5880, 0.2 g. VIII, m. 69° (from EtOH); picrol., m. 103°, 1.11 g. V, and 2.2 g. III, m. 144° (from EtOH). Reduction of 300 mg. III with 2 g. amalgamated Zn, 5 ml. HCl, and 5 ml. PhMe (24 hrs.) gave IV. Cyclization of 17 g. I dissolved in 60 ml. hexane with SnCl₄ (15 ml. in 15 ml. hexane) at 3-4°, and decompn. with 50 g. ice and 70 ml. HCl gave 7.25 g. 43% II, and 0.75 g. neutral oil (which on chromatography yielded 1.22 g. VII, b₅, 120-30°, n_D²⁰ 1.6200, 2.4 g. VIII, and 1.6902, 0.51 g. VI, b₅, 129°, n_D²⁰ 1.6200, 2.4 g. VIII, and 3.32 g. III). Cyclization of 8.0 g. I dissolved in 25 ml. C₆H₆ with 8.5 g. SnCl₄ in 10 ml. C₆H₆ at 8-20°, and decompn. of the mixt. with 20 g. ice and 40 ml. HCl gave 0.45 g. (5%) IV, and 7.45 g. of an oil from which were isolated 1.08 g. III, 1.48 g. VIII, 1.83 g. VII, and 1.16 g. VI. A reference sample of VII b₅, 138°, n_D²⁰ 1.5884. Hydrogenation of 1-benzyl-1,2-dihydro-4(3H)-naphthalene gave the 4-HO compd. (XI), (75.5%), b₅, 185°. XI (5 g.) and 5 g. ZnCl₂ were

heated 90 min. at 80°, the mixt. extd. with 30 ml. hexane, and 3.6 g. (78%) of the residual oil chromatographed to give 2.05 g. X, b₅, 127°, n_D²⁰ 1.6058. Adding 8.3 g. α -tetralone, b₅ 108-12°, n_D²⁰ 1.5731, dissolved in 50 ml. Et₂O, to the Grignard reagent prep. from 1.40 g. Mg and 7.0 g. PhCH₂Cl in 50 ml. Et₂O, refluxing the mixt. 1 hr., and decompn. the mixt. with 10 g. NH₄Cl in 50 ml. H₂O yielded 8.28 g. 1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthol (XII), b₅, 167°, n_D²⁰ 1.5974. Treatment of 4 g. XII with 4 g. ZnCl₂, chromatography, and distn. yielded 3.35 g. (81%) VI, b₅, 127°, n_D²⁰ 1.6201. Infrared spectra of I, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, X, naphthalene, 1,5- and 3,4-dihydronaphthalene, and tetralin are given.

M. Hudlický

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Vejdelek, Ledenec

CH *Veratrum alkaloids. I. Some esters of cevine and the nature of the dipotassium salt of cevine.* Zdeněk J. Vejdělek and Václav Trčka (Výzkumný ústav farm. biochem., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 529-33 (1955).—By the reaction of mono-K salt (I) of cevine with acyl chlorides were prep'd. esters of cevine which were tested for their hypotensive effect. A new formulation of di-K salt (II) of cevine, $C_2H_4O_2NK \cdot KOH$, or $C_2H_4O_2NK_2H_2O$ is proposed instead of *Calic-O-NK.KOEt*. Pure *diacetylcevine* (III) and *dibenzoylcevine* (IV) were prep'd. III, IV and benzoylcevine (V) described heretofore were found to be nonuniform. II was prep'd. in 38-g. yield by refluxing 40 g. veratrine with 60 g. powdered KOH in 270 ml. EtOH, and by washing the needles with 15 ml. abs. EtOH and 20 ml. Et₂O. II (36 g.) in 200 ml. warm abs. EtOH, evapd. in a stream of N to 120 ml., the needles washed with 10 ml. abs. EtOH, and dried to give 22 g. I. Refluxing 1.64 g. I in 30 ml. Et₂O 8-10 hrs. with 0.003 mole of an acyl chloride dissolved in 10 ml. Et₂O, pouring off the solvent, extg. the residue with 3 10-ml. portions of CHCl₃, evapg. the ether and CHCl₃ solns. to dryness, dissolving the residue in 5% AcOH, filtering, cooling the filtrate to 0°, alkalinizing with 0° 10% NH₄OH, extg. the bases with 5 10-ml. portions of CHCl₃, evapg. the solvent, and subjecting the residue to chromatography over Al₂O₃ gave the corresponding esters of cevine. Acetyl-

cevine, m. 168-79° (from Et₂O-hexane 1:5), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -3.35$; HCl salt, m. 243-50° (from MeCO₂), V, m. 159-61° (from 75% EtOH); $[\alpha]_D^{25} 10.4^\circ$. *Anisoylcevine* (from $\text{MeOC}_2\text{H}_4\text{COCl}$), m. 130-40° (from 80% EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 11.6^\circ$. *Veratroylcevine* (from veratroyl chloride, m. 169-70°, b.p. 162-5°), m. 147-9° (from aq. MeCO), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 12.2^\circ$. 3,4,5-*Trimethoxybenzoylcevine* (from 3,4,5-(MeO)₃C₆H₂COCl), m. 70-8°, b.p. 178-80°, m. 152-3° (from 80% EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 8.0^\circ$. *O-Acetoxyanisoylcevine* (from *O-acetoxanillyl* chloride, m. 55-6°), m. 175-6° (from aq. MeCO), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 13.4^\circ$. 4-*Veratrolesulfonylcevine* (from 4-veratrolesulfonylchloride, m. 75°), m. 202-4° (from 85% EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 4.5^\circ$. 4-*acetoxy-3-methoxybenzenesulfonylcevine* (from 3,4-(M=O)(AcO)C₆H₃SO₂Cl, m. 131-2°), m. 196-7°, (from aq. MeCO), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 9.6^\circ$. III, m. 214° (from 80% EtOH). The product prep'd. according to Freud [Ber. 37, 1946 (1904)], was identified as a mixt. of cevine with III. Similarly, previously described IV was found to be a mixt. of cevine and IV, m. 202° (from EtOH; 1 EtOH of cryst.), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -5.7^\circ$. V described by Hess and Mohr (C.A. 14, 1983) was composed of 4 parts of cevine and 1 part of V. II. Paper chromatography of alkaloids from *Schoenocaulon officinale* and their structural analogs. Karel Macák, Stanislav Vaněček, and Zdeněk J. Vejdělek. *Ibid.* 539-45.—Paper chromatography was used for sepn. and identification of ester alkaloids from *S. officinale*, of some synthetic esters of cevine (I), *cavagrine* (II), and *protocevine* (III), and for identification of org. acids formed by hydrolysis of the ester alkaloids. The effect of conformation upon chromatographic behavior was investigated. The acids were sepd. as their NH₄ salts using a system BuOH-1.5*N* NH₄OH 1:1. *R*_f values: AcOII 0.12, angelic acid, 0.34, tiglic acid, 0.37, BzOII, 0.42, p-

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ZDENĚK, J.

McOC₂H₅CO₂H, 0.40; 3,4-(MeO)₂C₆H₃CO₂H, 0.29; 3,4,5-(MeO)₃C₆H₂CO₂H, 0.38; vanillic acid, 0.13; acetovanillic acid, 0.26. Alkaloids (in EtOH) were chromatographed in AmOH-AcOH-H₂O 4:1:5, and their R_f values were: II 0.19, III 0.30, I 0.35, and cevacine, 0.55. Esters (in CHCl₃) were chromatographed on a paper impregnated with 50% EtOH soln. of HCONH₂. The R_f values were: acetyl-proteocvine (cevacine), 0.03; acetylcevine, 0.03; diacetylcevine, 0.14; angelicoylproteocvine (ceratidine), 0.23; benzylcevine, 0.22; diberazylcevine, 0.82; anisoylcevine, 0.28; ceratroyl-proteocvine, (ceratridine), 0.38; ceratroylcevine, 0.38; 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoylcevine, 0.47; acetovanillylcevine, 0.39; sulfoveratroylcevine, 0.20.

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M. Hudlický

VEJDELEK, ZDENEK J.

V Veratrum alkaloids. III. Components of veratrine.

Zdenek J. Vejdelek, Karel Macek, and Bohumil Kakáč

Veratrum (var. latif. biochem., Prague). Chem. Listy 49, 1533-45 (1955); cf. C.A. 50, 2621g. Fractionation of veratrine (I) afforded, in addn. to the known alkaloids *ceradine* (II), *veratridine* (III), *ceratine* (IV), and *protocevine* (V), an alkaloid of the compon. $\text{CaH}_{22-\alpha}\text{O}_2\text{N}$, named *veragine* (VI). The sulfate of I (110 g.) (free base, m. 151-63°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 15.8$) was dissolved in 1500 ml. H_2O and treated with NaNO_2 to give a ppt. which transformed to sulfate, recrystd., and compnd. with NH_3 gave III, m. 163-78°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} \sim 19.5^\circ$ (in CHCl_3), +8° (in EtOH). From the filtrate, NH_4OH at pH 10 ptd. 17 g. crude II which was purified by dissolving in 50 ml. MeOH and pptg. with H_2O at 55° to give 5.4 g. pure II, m. 209-12°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -34^\circ$ (in CHCl_3), 12.7° (in EtOH). Ether exrn. of the filtrate after the pptn. of II gave a residue the chromatography of which yielded by elution with CHCl_3 and crystn. from 80% MeOH , 4.1 g. II

and 682 mg. IV, m. 204-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -26.8^\circ$ (in CHCl_3), and by elution with MeOH , 180 mg. VI, m. 262-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -4.87^\circ$ (in EtOH). The aq. layer after the ether ext. was extd. with CHCl_3 and the residue chromatographed to give 560 mg. IV, and 590 mg. V, m. 192-4°, 220-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -33^\circ$ (in CHCl_3), -32.7° (in EtOH). From the mother liquors, after the crystn. of the sulfate of I, were isolated 5.55 g. *ceragine* (VII), m. 246-8°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -52^\circ$ (in CHCl_3), -47.5° (in EtOH), and 8.55 g. V. Adding 10 g. I to a warm soln. of 15 g. KOH in 65 ml. EtOH , boiling the mixt. 2 hrs., dissolving the sepd. di-K salt of *cerine* (0.52 g.) in 45 ml. H_2O , satg. the soln. with CO_2 , and liberating the base with NH_3 gave 7.1 g. *cerine* (VIII), m. 181-90° (3.5 H_2O of crystn.), m. 177-9°, 188-200° (anhyd.). Ultraviolet spectra for V, VI, VII and VIII, and infrared spectra for VI and VIII are given.

M. Hudlický

Vejdělek, Z. J.

Application of paper chromatography to structural problems in the Veratrum alkaloid group. K. Macák and Z. J. Vejdělek (Pharm. and Biochem. Research Inst., Prague); *Nature* 176, 1173-4 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 59, 2022c.—Parallel paper chromatography of partially acylated veratrum alkalines with CHCl_3 as the mobile phase on papers impregnated with (1) HCONH_2 and (2) H_2BO_3 (5%) and HCONH_2 showed that alkalines with a glycol grouping showed a difference in R_f [i.e., $\log(1/R_f - 1)$] value of 0.8-1.2 for 2 glycol groups and of 0.3-0.45 for one glycol group in the parallel expts. Thus changes in R_f on acetylation, partial methanolysis, etc., give an indication of the number of glycol groups involved and similarly information as to the presence of an ortho ester group is obtained. Results showed that 3,4-diacetyl-, 3,10-diacetyl-, and 3,14,16-triacetylcevine have 2, and 3,12(or 14)-diacetyl-, 3,4,12(or 14)-triacetyl-, and 3,4,12(or 14),18-tetraacetylcevine have 1 free glycol group, while 3,4,10-triacetylcevine-D-orthoacetate has no free glycol group. Results also showed that the 17,20-glycol system is probably cis, as it formed a complex with H_2BO_3 . Because results showed nonequivalence of OH groups, the expression $\log(1/R_f - 1) = R_M = Z + a_1G_1 + a_2G_2 + \dots$ is introduced where Z is a fundamental const. (for cevine 2.0), G_1 , G_2 , ... are the group consts. for the acyl groupings, and a_1, a_2, \dots are the position factors for the particular OH groups esterified and some values for G and a are calc'd. Use of this expression makes possible the prediction of R_M and hence of R_f in the series.

F. R. Mumford

VEJDĚLÉK + LDRÁNEK

✓Alkaloids from Veratrum. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek. Czech. 83,470, Jan. 1, 1950. Subsequent extn. with solvents with increasing polarity leads to isolation of fractions with biol. and therapeutical effects. Dry concentrate (25 g.), obtained by extg. ground root of *Veratrum album* with CHCl:CCl₄ in alk. medium, was extd. in a Soxhlet app. with ligroine (40-60°), C₆H₆, Et₂O, and Me₂CO. The Me₂CO-ext. was evapd. *in vacuo* at 100° to yield 5-6 g. water-sol. fraction showing high hypotensive effect (I) and low toxicity (II). Concentrates obtained on evapg. the C₆H₆ and Et₂O exts. had approx. the same I but a 3-5-fold II. L. J. Urbánek

Chem

Vejdelek, Z.L.

✓ Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. XII.
Paper chromatography of some peripheral vasodilators.
K. Mack, Vendulka Polcova, and Z. J. Vejdelek (Výzk.
ústav farm. a biochem., Prague). Českoslov. farm. S. 1953,
1956; cf. C.A. 50, 81501.—Nicotinic acid 2-hydroxyethyl
(1956) ester (Ethiacon) (I), dimethylglycol (II), nicotinic acid
ester (Trifuril Ciba) (III), 3-pyridyl-
2-tetrahydrofuran ester (Trifuril Ciba) (IV), Na salt of nicotinic
acid (Renikor ROCHE) (V), and Na salt of nicotinic
acid (Nesdan PHILOPHARM) (VI) were std. in pharmaceutical
preps. by paper chromatography. The following
 R_f were found: I 0.29, II 0.95, III 0.93, IV 0.13, V 0.05,
with CHCl_3 on paper impregnated with formamide (50%
v/v); I 0.05, II 0.76, III 0.82, IV 0.03, V 0.00 in CH_2Cl_2
soln.; I 0.05, II 0.76, III 0.82, IV 0.03, V 0.00 in CH_2Cl_2
mixt. (8:2) on paper impregnated with formamide;
and I 0.79, II 0.83, III 0.95, IV 0.77, V 0.17 in BuOH std.
with $N\text{Hg}$ soln. (1:1). A modified König's reagent was
used for detection. Both ester preps. I and III contain a
small amt. of nicotinic acid. K. Mack

Vejdelek, Z. J.

Estimation of ethiacin (2-hydroxyethyl nicotinate). B. Kakáč and Z. J. Vejdělek (Výzk. ústav farm. a biochem., Prague). *Citoyen. farm.* 3, 140-6 (1950).—A method was worked out for detg. small amt. of nicotinic acid (I) and di-nicotinoylglycol (II) in the presence of excess 2-hydroxyethyl nicotinate (ethiacin) (III). The sum of I and chlorides was detd. by titration with NaOH, and the amt. of chlorides by AgNO₃ titration. The amt. of I was calcd. from the difference. II and III were detd. polarographically in Sørensen buffer soln., pH 10.2. II and III have similar half-wave potentials in the whole range of pH values, and therefore it was necessary to sep. them by making use of their different solubilities. One g. of III was dissolved in 10 ml. water, phenolphthalein was added, the soln. made alk. with 10% NaOH soln., allowed to stand for 24 hrs., filtered through glass filter G 3, and the crystals of II were washed with water. II was then dissolved in 2 ml. water with 2 drops concd. HCl and brought to 50 ml. with water. In this way 0.1% II could be exactly detd.
K. Macek

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VEJDELEK, L. J.

Vasodilating action of several series of pyridine derivatives. V. Trčka and Z. J. Vojdělek (Research Inst. Pharm. and Biochem., Prague). *Pharmacie* 11, 242-7 (1956). Compds. were studied belonging to the following groups: A) nicotinic acid esters; 1) aralkyl (notable hypotensive action only with 2-methylbenzhydryl ester); 2) basic; 3) ω -oxyalkyl (2-oxy-ethyl ester showed best therapeutic index); 4) α -rhodano alkyl; 5) dinicotinoyl glycidyl; 6) ethyl-thioalkyl. B) β -picolyl ethers. C) β -picolyl thioethers; 1) basic; 2) alkyl; 3) aralkyl. D) pyridyl-carbinols; E) Other β -picolyl derivs.; chloromethylpyridine, 3-amino-methylpyridine, and di(β -picolyl)amine raised skin temp. with slight hypotensive actions. F) Nicotinic-acid pyridyl-aminos; the γ -isomer showed pronounced increase in skin temp. Compds. were studied for (1) vasodilating effect after painting 2% solns. on skin of forearm of human subjects; (2) effect on blood pressure of rabbits after intravenous injection into the urethan-narcotized animal; and (3) lethal dose on mice (intravenous injection). Effects (1) and (2) were compared with those of β -pyridyl carbinol. Expts. with (1) showed that pyridine derivs. with hydrophilic properties and with not too long a side chain (at most 5-7 C atoms or corresponding compds.) are active. Cyclic substituents seemed to have no advantage over acyclic, nor iso-compds. over α -analog. Similarly with (2), relation of action to chem. compn. could be found although often with no parallelism between (1) and (2). The thio ether bond seemed more effective for hypotensive effect than the ether, carboxyl, or acid amide bonds. Within an individual homologous series toxicity increased with lengthening side chains while in others it decreased. The rhodano compds. had the greatest toxicity. Of the many pyridine derivs. synthesized (mostly β -substituents) of the most variable nature, vasodilator activity was comparable to that of many current compds. of this type. 21 references. G. M. Hocking

Med.

Rej Velek, L.J.

V. TRČKA and Z. J. VEJDELEK (Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague), "Ueber die gefäesserweiternde Wirkung mehrerer Reihen von Pyridinderivaten," Die Pharmazie, Vol. 11, No. 4, April 1956, Berlin, Unclassified.

(Rough translation of title: About the Vascular Stretching Effect of Several Sequences of Pyridine Derivatives)

Vejdelek, Zdenek

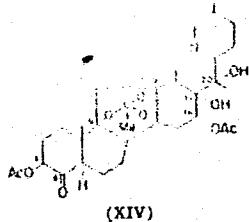
Veratrum alkaloids. IV. Analysis of veratrine by paper chromatography. Karel Macek, Stanislav Vánětek, Veronika Pelcová, and Zdeněk J. Vejdělek (Pharm. Research Inst., Prague). *Czech. Listy* 50, 598-602 (1956); cf. *C.A.*

50, 4991a.—Methods are described for evaluating com. preps. of veratrum alkaloids. Semiquantitatively were detd. alkalines (mixt. of veracevine and veragenine), cevacine, cevadine (I), and veratridine (II). Quantitatively were detd. I and II from 300-600- μ g. samples with an error of $\pm 8\%$. Compn. is given of 3 pharmaceutical preps. (cf. *C.A.* 50, 2622; Romeike, *C.A.* 47, 11006c). V. Synthesis and structure of some new esters of veracevine, cevageneine, and cevine; partial synthesis of cevacine and veratridine. Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, Karel Macek, and Břetislav Budčinský. *Ibid.* 603-22.—The prepn. and properties are described of a series of derivs. of veracevine (I), cevageneine (II), and cevine (III). The derivs. were purified by chromatography on Al_2O_3 pretreated with H_2SO_4 . Positions of esterified OH-groups were detd. by titrating with 0.1*N* $Pb(OAc)_4$ and 0.1*N* CrO_7 in $AcOH$, by infrared spectra, and by paper chromatography. I and II were obtained by the method of Kupchan, et al. (*C.A.* 49, 351a), and III was obtained by the method of Vejdělek, et al. (*C.A.* 50, 4991b). I (2.04 g.) and 0.35 g. $AcCl$ in 20 ml. pyridine at -2 to 0° yielded 030 mg. 3-acetyl-veracevine (IV), m. 203-4.5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -26.5^\circ$, identical with natural cevacine. 3,4,16-Triacetylveracevine (V), m. 237-9° (from $CHCl_3$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -21^\circ$ ($CHCl_3$)), was obtained (800 mg.) by treating 1.75 g. I with 30 ml. Ac_2O and 15 ml. pyridine, also obtained (125 mg.) by heating to 140° 200 mg.

MACEK, K.

IV, 4 ml. Ac₂O, and 2 ml. pyridine 2 hrs. at 110°. Partial methanolysis of V by evapg. a soln. of 600 mg. V in 50 ml. MeOH to dryness gave 350 mg. 3,4-diacetylveracevine (VI), m. 230-7°, [α]_D²⁵ -24.5°, and small amt. of IV. IV and VI acetylated in the presence of HClO₄ each yielded 3,4,16-triacetylveracevine orthoacetate (cf. Kupchan and Lovic, C.A. 50, 1805k, and Kupchan, C.A. 50, 1806g), m. 254-5.5°, [α]_D²⁵ 76.8° (EtOH). When 2.04 g. I in C₆H₅-pyridine was boiled 15 min. with 0.85 g. veratroyl chloride, the resulting mixt. gave after chromatographic sepa. 145 mg. amorphous 3-veratroylveracevine (VII), m. 170-8°, [α]_D²⁵ 8.2° (EtOH) (identical with natural veratridine), and 705 mg. 16-veratroylveracevine (VIII) m. 173-4°, [α]_D²⁵ -0.5 (CHCl₃) (identified by hydrolysis with alc. KOH to yield cevine and veratric acid. Treatment of 4 g. I with 8 g. veratric anhydride by heating the mixt. 4 hrs. in 20 ml. pyridine to 110-20° gave 2.46 g. white amorphous 3,16-diveratroylveracevine (IX) m. 224-5°, [α]_D²⁵ 4.8° (EtOH), -5.6° (CHCl₃) besides 350 mg. VII and 630 mg. VIII. IX was also obtained by analogous procedure from VIII and from natural VII. When 2.04 I was boiled 60 min. in C₆H₅ with 0.80 g. di-EtCHMeCOCl (X) in the presence of 1.6 ml. pyridine the main reaction product was 720 mg. 3-(di- α -methylbutyryl)-veracevine (XI), m. 198-200°, [α]_D²⁵ -23.8° (CHCl₃) and 18.3° (EtOH) besides 200 mg. 3,16-bis(di- α -methylbutyryl)-veracevine (XII), m. 273.5°, [α]_D²⁵ 8° (EtOH), and -27° (CHCl₃), whereas treatment of 4 g. I with 7 g. (dl-EtCH₂O) for 3 hrs. at 120° yielded 2.32 g. XII and 800 mg. XI. XII could be converted by methanolysis to XI. A mixt. of 3 g. II, 15 ml. Ac₂O, and 30 ml. pyridine gave after standing 17 hrs. 1.2 g. 3,16-diacetylcevagenine (XIII), m. 273-4°, [α]_D²⁵ -45° (EtOH) besides 650 mg. triacetate which has been assigned the structure of 3,16-diacetylcevagenine C-orthoacetate (XIV), m. 310°, [α]_D²⁵ -30° (EtOH), -38° (CHCl₃). Similarly, 2.04 g. II in 20 ml. pyridine with 0.6 g. X in 72 hrs. gave 510 mg. monoester, apparently of 3-(di-

MAC E K



(XIV)

α -methylbutyryl)cetogenine (XV), m. 243° (from C_4H_6), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -42^\circ$ ($CHCl_3$), III (3.25 g.) in 65 ml. abs. Et_2O was boiled 8 hrs. under stirring with 0.8 g. X and extd. with $CHCl_3$, and the ext. was chromatographed yielding 810 mg. β -(d - α -methylbutyryl)cetone (XVI), m. 198–200° (from aq. $EtOH$), $[\alpha]_D^{25} 11^\circ$ ($EtOH$), -10.5° ($CHCl_3$). By the procedure of Barton, et al. (C.A. 49, 15020i), were obtained 3,4,18-tri-

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MOCEK-K.

acetylevine (XVII), m. above 400°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 23.7° (CHCl₃), 3,16-diacetylcevine (XVIII), 16-acetylcevine (XIX), m. 182-4°, and XIX perchlorate, m. 306-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 9.5° (EtOH). On methanolysis, 1.3 g. XVII gave 800 mg. 3,4-diacetylcevine and 800 mg. XVIII yielded 215 mg. 3-acetylcevine. The perchlorate of 3,4,12(or 16),16-tetraacetylcevine (XX), m. 200-2° (decompn.), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 32° (EtOH), prep'd. by the method of Stoll (C.A. 47, 13411c) was converted to 3,4,16-triacetylcevine orthoacetate perchlorate, m. 268-9°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 108° (MeOH). Methanolysis of 1.7 g. XX gave 420 mg. 3,4,12(or 14)-triacetylcevine (XXI), m. 224-30° and 304-5° (double m.p.), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 44° (CHCl₃), which yielded on methanolysis 3,12(or 14)-diacetylcevine (XXII), m. 230-8° (from Et₂O). On the basis of infrared spectra, paper chromatography, and CrO₃ oxidation it is suggested that in XX, XXI, and XXII, one AcO group is at the 12 or 14 position. Methanolysis of 200 mg. 3,16-dibenzoylcevine gave 60 mg. 16-benzoylcevine, m. 194-6°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -22° (CHCl₃). L. J. Uralanek

Vejdelek 30

✓ Pyridine derivatives of pharmacological interest. XIII
N,N-Bis- β -picolylglycine ethyl ester. Zdenek J. Vejdelek
(Pharm. Research Inst., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 674-5
(1956); cf. *C.A.* 49, 9646e.—[Throughout this abstr. β -
pyridylmethyl = R-1 $R_2NCH_2SO_3Na$ (I) obtained in 6.3 g.
yield by adding dropwise R_1NH (13.1 g.) dropped into
8.73 g. Na_2SO_4 , 0.0 g. 30% HCHO, and 14 ml. water and
EtOH added gave 6.3 g. $R_2NCH_2SO_3Na$ (I). Crude I
(6 g.) and 4 g. KCN kept overnight yielded 4.2 g. R_2
 NCH_2CN (II), viscous oil, b.p. 210-15°. Dry HCl passed
into 4.1 g. II in 35 ml. Et₂O, 2 ml. EtOH, and 15 ml. CHCl₃
gave $R_2NCH_2C(NH_2)COEt$ (III), very hygroscopic,
yellow powder. III (3.5 g.) in 15 ml. water evapd. to dry-
ness *in vacuo*, the product treated with NH₃-CHCl₃, and the
mixt. extd. gave 2.2 g. $R_2NCH_2CO_2Et$ (IV), yellow oil,
b.p. 168-70° [picrate, m. 202-4° (from Me₂CO)]. also ob-
tained (2.15-g. yield) by heating 10 g. R_1NH in 120 ml.
C₆H₆ about 5 hrs. with 5.2 g. NaNH, distg. off the NH₃,
adding 8.8 g. BrCH₂CO₂Et, refluxing 4 hrs., and working up.
IV showed a low antispasmodic and antihistamine effect.
L. J. Urbanek
LD₅₀ 355-48 mg./kg.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8

VEJDELEK, Z.; VANECEK, S.; MACEK, K.

Veratrine alkaloids. VI. Contribution of paper chromatography to the solution of structural problems. p. 961. (Chemicke Listy, Praha. Vol. 50, no. 6, June 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8"

Czechoslovakia/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cardio-Vascular Drugs

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37602

Author : Vejdelek Zdenek J., Trcka Vaclav
Inst : Not given

Title : Alkaloids of Hellebore. Vlll. Hypotensive Fractions of Alkaloids of White Hellebore (Alkaloidy chemeritsy. Vlll. Gipotenzivnyye fraktsii alkaloidov chemeritsy beloy).

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmc., 1957, 6, No 2, 65-68

Abstract : A series of alkaloids was isolated from the roots of white hellebore by the extraction method with trichloroethylene and the subsequent fractionation with nonpolar and then polar solvents (the method is described). The acetone fraction was pharmacologically investigated.

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8

VEJDLEK, ZDENEK

Vejdlek, Zdenek
Relationship between structure
and ecological activity among the vegetation
in the forest of the Vltava valley
in the period 1960-1970

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Vejdlek, Zdenek
Relationship between structure and ecological activity among the vegetation in the forest of the Vltava valley in the period 1960-1970

Vejdlek, Zdenek
Relationship between structure and ecological activity among the vegetation in the forest of the Vltava valley in the period 1960-1970

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8"

VEJDELEK, Z.; MACEK, K.; TRCKA, V.

"Veratrum alkaloids. VII. Mixed esters of veracevine. In German."
"Veratrum alkaloids. VII. Mixed esters of veracevine. In German."

p. 817 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Sbornik Chekoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot) Vol. 22, no. 3, June 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

so: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

Vejdelek, Z., and others.

"Reaction of diazo ketones. I. Reaction of diazo ketones with unsaturated compounds."
In German.

p. 1836. (Sbornik Cheskoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot, Vol. 22, No. 6, Dec.
1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry, Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimya, No 22, 1958, 74052.

Author : Z.J. Vejdelek.

Inst :

Title : Synthesis of 2,3-Dialkyl-Substitutes of Bz-
Aminoindoles and Bz-Methoxyindoles.

Orig Pub: Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 6, 1852-1858.

Abstract: See RZhKhim., 1958, 43371.

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43371.

Author : Vejdelek Zdenek J.

Inst :
Title : Synthesis of 2,3-Dialkyl Substituted Bz-Aminoindoles
and Bz-Methoxyindoles.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 7, 1338-1343.

Abstract: To study their vasodilative action, some 2,3-dialkyl-amino- and -methoxyindoles were synthesized. The amino-derivatives were obtained by reduction of corresponding nitro-compound in CH_3OH by addition of methanol solution of NH_2NH_2 in the presence of skeleton Ni with subsequent stirring of the mixture at 60-65° for 40-45 minutes. The following 2-methylindoles were synthesized (listing substituents, yield in %,

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43371.

MP in °C): 3-ethyl-4-amino, 88, 127-128; 3-methyl-5-amino, 91, 177-178; 3-ethyl-5-amino, 88, 150; 3-ethyl-6-amino, 85, 84-85 (sublimated at 110-120 / 1 mm); 3-methyl-7-amino, 82, 131-132; 3-ethyl-7-amino, 80, 116-117. Methoxy-derivatives were obtained by heating for 4 hours at 100° of 0.03 mole of corresponding methoxyphenyl hydrazine (I) with 0.05 mole $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{COCC}_2\text{H}_7$ in a mixture of 100 ml water, 5 ml HCl and 10 ml CH_3COCH . Isomeric methoxyindoles are formed from n-I and were separated by fractional extraction with gasoline, steam distillation and crystallization. The following 2-methyl-methoxyindoles were synthesized (listing substituents, yield in %, MP in °C): 3-methyl-4(6)-methoxy-, 82, 145; 3-methyl-5-methoxy, 52, 112-113; 3-methyl-6(4)-methoxy, 82,

Card : 2/3

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43371.

135; 3-methyl-7-methoxy, 47, BP 155°/11 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5747; 3-ethyl-4(6)-methoxy, 19, 73; 3-ethyl-5-methoxy, 33, 100; 3-ethyl-4(6)-methoxy, 27, 63; 3-ethyl-7-methoxy, 51, BP 160°/10 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5740. Boiling (70 minutes) of allyl ether of 3-hydroxy-acetanilide with 20% HCl gave 3-allyl-oxy-aniline, yield 51.5%, BP 120-121°/4 mm, n^{20}_D 1.5714; at the same time there were also formed 3-hydroxy-2-allyl-acetanilide, MP 165-166°, and 3-hydroxy-4-allyl-acetanilide, MP 158-159.5°, which were separated by fractional precipitation from alkaline solution, with 0.5 N H_2SO_4 .

Card : 3/3

G

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., № 17, 1959, №. 61027

Author : Vejdelek, Z. J.; Treka, V.

Inst :
Title : Synthetic Models, Lowering Blood Pressure. III.
Basic Esters of 3, 4, 5-Tri methoxybenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, № 8, 1622-1628

Abstract: By the interaction of 3, 4, 5-trimethoxybenzoyl-chloride (I) with various amino-alcohols the aminoesters were synthesized. Some of them represent considerably simplified models of ester rauwolfine alkaloids. The obtained esters were tested for the hypotension activities. Their

Card : 1/9

G-44

G

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

of 151-152°/22 mm boiling point, n^{22}_D of 1.5265 were obtained. Analogically to II from 3-propylpyridine, (pyridyl-3)-ethylcarbinol (III) was obtained with the yield of 65% and boiling point of 159°/22 mm, and from 4-acetylpyridine, (pyridyl-4)-methylcarbinol was derived, with 60% yield, boiling point of 140-141°/20 mm, and melting point of 55° (from benzene-petr. ether.). In the heating of 21.7 gr of 4-chlorobutanol-1 and 34.1 gr piperidine (25 hours) to 140-150°, while mixing with 150 ml C_6H_6 , followed by distilling off the solvent and distillation, 4-piperidinobutanol-1

Card : 3/9

G-45

G

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

was synthesized with 56% yield and of 122°/12 mm boiling point. In the reduction of 14.5 gr of methyl ester of β -diethylaminopropionic acid in 150 ml of ether with the aid of 3 gr LiAlH₄ in 90 ml ether (40 min. at approx. 20°, 1 hour), and by the decomposition with 3 ml water and 5 ml of 30% NaOH solution, followed by drying, evaporation of the ester layer and by distillation 3-diethylaminopropanol-1 was derived at 87% yield and of 90-92°/24-25 mm boiling point. Imines-ters were synthesized by the following methods:
A) by a gradual mixing of 0.03 mols I in 50 ml

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Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

G

Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

C_6H_6 with 0.033 mols of the corresponding amino-alcohol, followed by boiling for 2 hours and by the removal of the formed crystalline residue comprising amineester chlorhydrates; B) by admixing during 1 hour of a mixture containing 0.025 mols I in 80 ml C_6H_6 with 0.05 mols aminocrohohol in 50 ml C_6H_6 , boiling 30 minutes, filtering off the formed aminocrohohol chlorhydrate, extraction of the base fraction from C_6H_6 with 120 ml HCl (acid) (1:5), alkalization of the extract with 20% caustic solution, extraction with ether, evaporation and distillation or recrystallization. In the above manner the

Card : 5/9

G-46

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

G

Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogues

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., N. 17, 1959, No. 61027

(from iso-C₃H₇-OH-ether); (pyridyl 3)-methyl, B,
90, 77 (from ether-petroleum ether-acetone),
164 (from acetone), iodomethylate of 179° melting
point; (pyridyl-4)-methyl, B, 74, 107 (from
acetone-ether-petr. ether), 190 (from acetone
iodomethylate of 164° melting point; 1-(pyri-
dyl-4)- ethyl, B, 56, 59-60 (from ether-petr.
ether), 176 (from acetone-ether). A solution
containing 4 gr II in 30 ml C₆H₆ was added drop
by drop to a solution of 6.92 gr I in 55 ml
C₆H₆, mixed for 3 hours and after 18 hours was
decanted from 0.7 gr of chlorhydrate II, after
5 days 3.5 gr of chlorhydrate 3, 4, 5-trimetho-

Card : 7/9

G-47

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

G

Category: Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61027

and after the evaporation 3.2 gr of oily 3, 4, 5-
-trimethoxybenzoate (pyridyl-3)-ethylcarbinol
were derived; melting point of chlorhydrate was
135° (from ether-acetone). Melting points were
corrected. --- A. Emr.

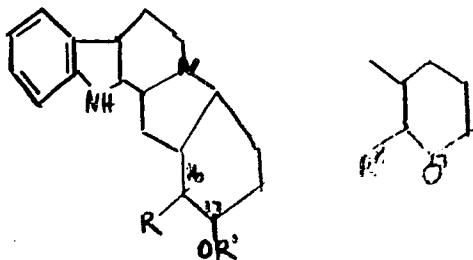
Card : 9/9

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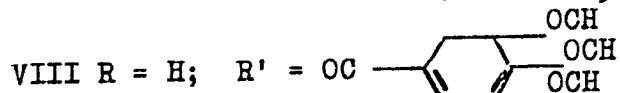
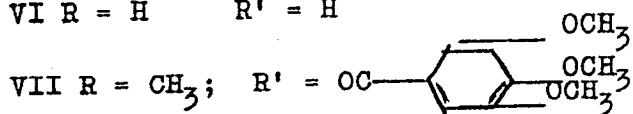
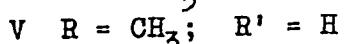
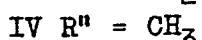
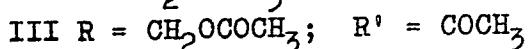
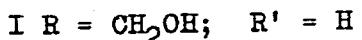
CZECH/8-52-11-17/30

Synthetic Models of Hypotensive Alkaloids IV. Some New Derivatives
of the Yohimbine Group

and acetic anhydride on yohimbyl alcohol (I) was used to prepare its mono and diacetates (II and III). 16-methylyohimbone (IV) was obtained from 16-methylyohimbol (V) by an Oppenauer oxidation; the same ketone was unexpectedly produced by the oxidation of the tosylate of yohimbylalcohol. The reaction of 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride with yohimbol (VI) and with 16-methylyohimbol (V) yielded the esters VII and VIII. The course of the reaction was followed paper chromatographically and by the measurement of the R_F of the compounds prepared.



CZECH/8-52-11-17/30

Synthetic Models of Hypotensive Alkaloids IV. Some New Derivatives
of the Yohimbine Group

All the compounds prepared had the same skeleton and alterations only took place to the molecule at the C(16) and C(17) carbon atoms. The R's found (given

Card 3/5

CZECH/8-52-11-17/30

Synthetic Models of Hypotensive Alkaloids IV. Some New Derivatives
of the Yohimbine Group

in Table 1) were all in conformity with those expected
(on the basis of structure) except the relation of
yohimbine to 16-methylyohimbol and it is suggested that
this is due to the formation of a hydrogen bridge between
the carboxylgroup of yohimbine and the hydroxyl on C(17).

The stationary phase used for paper chromatography was
formamide (50% ethanolic solution of formamide with the
addition of 5% ammonium formate was used for impregnation
of the paper). The mobile phase was either chloroform
or chloroform/benzene (1/1). It was possible to use a
loading of up to 500 micrograms of the substances (U V
light and Dragendorf reagent spray detection).
There are 1 table and 19 references, 3 of which are
Czech, 10 English, 3 Swiss and 3 German.

Card 4/5

CZECH/8-52-11-17/30

Synthetic Models of Hypotensive Alkaloids IV. Some New Derivatives
of the Yohimbine Group

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro farmacie a biochemii, Praha
(Institute for Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Research,
Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1957

Card 5/5

VEJDELEK, Z. J.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia G-3
CATEGORY :
PERIOD : RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No. 17957
AUTHOR : Vejdelek, Z. J. and Protiva, M.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Compounds Which Block the Sympathetic Ganglia. VII
Derivatives of 2-Aminoisoocamphane.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem Listy, 52, No 12, 2370-2377 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The preparation of amides of 2-aminoisoocamphane (I), 2-methylaminoisoocamphane (II), and 2-dimethylaminoisoocamphane (III) and of their reduction products, N-substituted 2-methylaminoisoocamphanes, is described. A mixture of 1.4 gm I and 1 gm HCOONH₂ is heated for 4 hrs at 130° followed by heating for 30 min at 145-150° to give 2-formylaminoisoocamphane (IV), yield 0.75 gm. To a solution of 223 gms D-camphene (V) in 405 ml CH₃COOH, 84 ml of conc H₂SO₄ are added with cooling, followed by the

CARD #: 1/10

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COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
JARS, JOUR.	:	RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No.	17957
LEMUR	:		
NAME	:		
TITLE	:		
OPIC. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	similar procedure gives 143 gms of crude IV from 136 gms I-V. The reduction of 2-nitroisocamphane with Na in alcohol gives I, mp 182-184° (dewillation), $[\alpha]^{20}_D + 2^\circ$ (alc), picrate mp 222° (from alc); the hydrochloride derivatives melts above 350°. A mixture of 3.1 gms crude IV, 25 ml 10% NaOH, and 25 ml alcohol is heated for 40 hrs; a yield of 5.2 gms I is obtained. The reduction of 0.75 gm IV with 0.5 gm LiAlH ₄ in ether gives DL-2-methylaminoisocamphane (DL-VI), hydrochloride mp	

CANDI 3/10

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COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
AFS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17957
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
CRIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>-3° (c = 1; alc), hydrochloride mp 251° (decomp; from iso-C₃H₇-ether), picrate mp 191° (decomp; from aqueous alc). When D- and L-VI are mixed in equivalent amounts, DL-VI is obtained, n²⁰D 1.4856, hydrochloride mp 247-248.5° (from iso-C₃H₇OH-ether). The methylation of DL-I by heating for 8 hrs with a mixture of 93% HCOOH and 30% HCOH at 95-105°, gives DL-2-dimethylaminoisocamphane (DL-VII), yield 59%, bp 64-65°/0.4-0.5 mm, 70-71°/2 mm, n²⁰D 1.4865, hydrochloride mp 167-70° (from acetone); iodometh-</p>	

CARD: 5/10

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COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No.	17957
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	ylate mp 187° (from acetone-ether). DL-VII is similarly prepared by the methylation of DL-VI, yield 76%. The reaction of DL-VII with Br(CH ₂) ₅ Br gave only the hydrobromide, mp 177-178° (decomp: from alc-ether). Attempts to obtain the quaternary salt from DL-VII and I(CH ₂) ₄ I in acetone gave only the hydroiodide of VII, mp 207-308° (from alc-ether). The methylation of D-VI with a mixture of HCOOH and HCOH gives D-VII, mp 170-172° (from acetone), picrate mp 180° (from aqueous alc). A	
CARDS	:	6/10	

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	G-5
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	17957
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	solution of 5.6 gms ClCH_2COCl in 20 ml C_6H_6 is added dropwise to a solution of 16.7 gms VI in 45 ml C_6H_6 , the resulting solution is stirred for 2 hrs, allowed to stand 12 hrs, the hydrochloride of VI is filtered off, and the filtrate is rinsed with 1 N HCl, 10% Na_2CO_3 , and water, dried, and evaporated to give 11 gms 2-(N-chloroacetyl-N-methylamino)-isocamphane, bp 143-145°/0.5 mm, which on standing for 24 hrs in benzene with $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, after the usual treatment gives 2-(N-dimethylaminoacetyl-N-methyl-	

CARD: 7/10

189

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 CATEGORY :

G-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

17957

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : procedure applied to a mixture of VI and $\text{ClCO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-CCl}$ in C_6H_6 (20° , 24 hrs) gives the bis-(N-2-isocamphyl-N-methyl)-amide of glutaric acid (X), yield 92%, which was used unpurified in subsequent work. The reduction of VIII with LiAlH₄ in ether gives 2-(N-dimethylaminoethyl-N-methylamino)-isocamphane (XI), yield 91%, bp $107\text{-}108^\circ/1$ mm, picrate mp $202\text{-}203^\circ$ (from alc), monoiodomethylate mp 217° (from alc-ether). Similarly 6 gms IX give 5.4 gms 2-(N-3-picoly-N-methylamino)-isocamphane (XII),

CARD: 9/10

190

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230005-8"

G-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

17957

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : bp $156\text{-}158^\circ/1\text{-}2$ mm, and 7.7 gms X give 6.7 gms N,N'-bis-(2-isochamphyl)-N,N'-dimethylpentamethylene diamine (XIII), bp $218\text{-}220^\circ/1$ mm, dihydrochloride (semihydrate) mp $203\text{-}205^\circ$ (from alc-ether), di-iodomethylate (semihydrate) mp $178\text{-}179^\circ$ (decomp; from acetone). I-XIII are effective ganglia-blocking agents and exhibit anti-hypertonnia activity. The IR-spectra of the hydrochloride of bornylamine and L-I, DL-II, and DL-III are given. For Communication VI see RZhKhim, 1959, No. 3, 8246.

CARD: 10/10

A. Emr

PROTIVA,M.; VEJDELEK,Z.J.; JILEK,J.O.; MECIK,K.

Synthetic models of hypotensive alkaloids. V. Some additional derivatives of tryptamin and 1,2,3,4,-tetrahydronorharman.
Coll Cz chem 25 no.12:3978-3987 '59. (EEAI 9:6)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.
(Alkaloids) (Hypotension) (Aminoethylindole)
(Tetrahydropyridindole) (Tetrahydronorharman)

VEJDELEK, Z.J.; RAJSNER, M.; PROTIVA, M.

Ganglionic blocking substances. X. Derivatives of cyclohexamine.
Coll Cz Chem 25 no.1:245-253 Ja '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)
(CYCLOHEXYLAMINE)
(NERVES)

ADLEROVA, E.; ERNEST, I.; HNEVSOVA, V.; JILEK, J.O.; NOVAK, L.; POMYKECEK, J.; RAJSNER, M.; SOVA, J.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.; PROTIVA, M.

Experiments on synthesis in the group of hypotensive alkaloids.
VIII. Syntheses of some tryptamine derivatives, substituted in
positions 5,6, and 7. Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:784-796 Mr '60.
(EEAI 9:12)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.
(Alkaloids) (Aminoethylindole) (Hypotension)

PROTIVA, M.; HNEVSOVA-SEIDLLOVA, V.; JIRKOVSKY, I.; NOVAK, L.; VEJDELEK, Z. J.

Synthetic atactic. III. 2'-Substituted 2,3:6,7-dibenzosuberans with
a 3-dimethylaminopropane group in position 1. Cesk. farm. 10 no.10:
506-515 D '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS chem)

KAKAC, B.; VEJDELEK, Z. J.

Photometric determination of some components of vitamin B complex.
Cesk. farm. 10 no.10:522-540 D '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(VITAMIN B COMPLEX chem) (PHOTOMETRY)

VEJDELEK, Z. J.; PROTIVA, M.

Synthetic ataractics. IV. 2,3,:6,7-Dibenzo-4-suberines substituted
with a dimethylaminopropane group in position 1. Cesk. farm. ll no. l:
3-7 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.

(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS chem)
(CYCLOPARAFFINS chem)

VEJDELEK, Z.J.; NEMECEK, O.; MUSIL, V.; SIMEK, A.

6-aminopenicillanic acid derivatives. Pt. 2. Coll Cz Chem 29
no. 3:776-794 Mr '64.

1. Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague.

VEJDELEK, Z.J.; NOVAK, L.

A conference of the Prague branch of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society affiliated to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. *Vestnik CSAV* 71 no.4:422-427 '62.

PROTIVA, M.; VEJDELEK, Z. J.; RAJSNER, M.

Synthetic experiments in the group of active hypotensive alkaloids. Pt. 25. Coll Cs Chem 28 no.3:629-636 Mr '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.

ERNEST, I; JÍLEK, O; VEJDĚLEK, Z; PROTIVA, M.

Czechoslovakia

Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry -- Prague
- (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 4, 1963, pp 1022-1029

"Synthetic Experiments in the Group of Hypotensively
Active Alkloides XXVI. On Some New (-)-Methyl-
Reserpeate-Ester."

VEJDELEK, Z.J.; NEMECEK, O., SIREK, A.;

Derivatives of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Pt.1. Coll Cz
Chem 28 no.10:2618-2626 O '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.

VEJDELEK, Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROTIVA, M; JILEK, J; POMYKACEK, J; JIRKOVSKY, J; VEJDELEK, Z.

Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry (Forschungs-
institut für Pharmazie und Biochemie), Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 10, 1963, pp 2627-2635

"Synthetic Analgetica V. Synthetic Experiments on a Base
of 4-phenyl-4-Carbethoxypiperidine (Norpethidine)."

(5)

MUSIL, V.; NEMECEK, O.; VINTIKA, J.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.

6-aminopenicillin acid derivatives. Pt.3. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.12:
3081-3088 D '64.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prague.

PROTIVA, M., inz. dr. DrSc. (Praha 3, Kourimska 17); NOVAK, L.;
VEJDELEK, Z.J.; ERNEST, I.

Sympathetic ganglionic blocking agents. Pt.14. Cesk. farm.
14 no.7:346-351 S '65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JILEK, J.O.; PELZ, K.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.; PROTIVA, M.

Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry (Forschungs-
institut für Pharmazie und Biochemie), Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 1, January 1966, pp 269-278

"Neurotropic and psychotropic substances. Part 7: 2-alkoxy-9-
(3-dimethylaminopropyliden) thioxanthene and an additional
derivative of prothixene."

PROTIVA, M.; RAJSNER, M.; ADLEROVA, E.; SEIDLOVA, V.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.

Neurotropic and psychotropic substances. Pt.1.: Coll Cz Chem
29 no.9:2161-2181 S '64.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prague.

ADLEROVA, E.; VEJDELKOVA, P.; PROTIVA, M.

Synthetic spasmolytics. Pt.19. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:97-120
Ja'64

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering.
Sanitation

L.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 14284

Author : Vejdelkova V.

Title : Precautionary Measures in Using Dermatin Aprons

Orig Pub : Bozpech. a hyg. prace. 1956, 6, No 7, 203-204

Abstract : Description of an instance of ignition of an apron made
of Dermatin (nitrocellulose impregnated fabric) during
work at a furnace.

Card 1/1

- 15 -

*Chem A**10*

Synthetic antispasmodics. I. Basic esters. M. Prota and Z. J. Nejedlák (United Pharm. Works, Prague) *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* 15, 511-516 (1950) (in English); cf. following abstr. Several new potential anti-spasmodic basic esters have been prepd. Most of the compds. described are very effective against BaCl₂ spasms of the isolated intestine but in general lack antiacetylcholine activity. *2-Diethylaminooethyl-(2-diethylaminooethoxy)phenylacetate-HCl*, m. 215-16.5° (decompn.), from Et₂NCH₂CH₂OH and PhCC(=O)Cl. *2-Diethylaminooethyl chlorodiphenylmalonate-picrate*, m. 142-4°. *2-(1-Piperidyl-ethyl diphenylmalonate dipicrate*, m. 131-4°; *picrate*, m. 167-8° (decompn.), from PhC(=O)COCl and C₆H₅NH₂·CH₂OH. *N,N-Diethyl-α-diphenylmalonamide*, m. 130°. *N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) analog*, m. 144-0°. *2-Diethylaminooethyl α-phenoxymalonate*, b.p. 210-12°, HCl salt, m. 101°. *2-(1-Piperidyl-ethyl ester)-HCl*, m. 131-5-2°. *2-Diethylaminooethyl α-phenylmercaptobenzoate*, b.p. 185-7°, HCl salt, m. 118°; *picrate*, m. 115°. *2-Diethylaminooethyl α-benzoylbenzoate*, b.p. 180-5°; *picrate*, m. 97-8°; *picrolonate*, m. 172-3°. *2-(1-Piperidyl-ethyl ester picrate*, m. 157-5-8°. *α-Benzoyl-N,N-diethylbenzamide*, b.p. 125-30°, m. 51.5°. Condensation product of phenylphthalide and *2-diethylaminooethyl chloride*, b.p. 198-201°; *picrolonate*, m. 101-3°. *Alfred Hollman*

1751

C. A
1951

10

Diethyl ester of benzhydrylformylaminomalonic acid.
Z. J. Vejdělek and M. Protiva (United Pharm. Works,
Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 45, 44-5 (1951).—*HCO-*
NHCH(CO₂Et)₂ (I) (10.15 g.) and 1.15 g. Na dust in 45 ml.
xylene were refluxed 10 hrs. with 12.3 g. *Ph₂CHBr* in 15
ml. xylene, and treated with water; *Ph₂CHCH(NHCHO)-*
(CO₂Et)₂ (II) (3.7 g.) sedn. in crystals, m. 189.5° (from
CaH₆); an addnl. 0.88 g. was obtained by chromatography
from the *CaH₆* extn. of the aq. layer, after stripping off the
CaH₆ and unreacted I. Yield 4.58 g. (43%). (*Ph₂CH*)₂
CaH₆ (0.9 g.) was isolated from the reaction mixt. M. H.

Chem 8

10

Synthetic antispasmodics II. Benzhydryl *d*-(diethylamino)propionate and related compounds. Z. J. Nejedlik and M. Protiva (United Pharm. Works, Prague). *Czech. Chem. Commun.*, 15, 671-4 (1950) (in English); preceding abstr.—Et2NCH2CH2CO2CHPh2 (**I**), an *ethoxybenzhydrylamine* (**V**), m. 50° (from MeOH), was ob-isomeride of trantin (Meier, C.A. 31, 1099); Miescher, tained as follows: Make the aq. layer alk. with NaOH, ext. *et al.*, C.A. 30, 2543) is an *antispasmodic* of the papaverine type, inhibiting the BaCl₂ contractions of isolated intestine, reduced pressure; at 0.5 mm., and 140° (bath), appears as effective as benadryl against histamine contractions. The **I** *Dibenzhydrylamine* (**VI**), prep'd. in 2.1 g. yield by heating was tested as its HCl salt (**II**). **I** was prep'd. as follows: 15.9 g. Ph2CHNH2 (**VII**) (Hauser, *et al.*, C.A. 43, 2981a) with (a) Hydrolyze Et2NCH2CH2CO2Et (Fusion, C.A. 21, 2144) 9 g. BrCH2CH2CO2Et in the autoclave 10 hrs. to 170-90°, with alc. KOH, isolate the free acid, convert it to its Na salt by an equiv. amt. of NaOEt soln., evap. to dryness unextg., the cold reaction mixt. with 100 ml. of boiling EtOH, under reduced pressure, cover the residue with CaH₂, treat The filtrate was evapd. under reduced pressure, the residue with Ph₂CHBr, reflux 9 hrs. on the water bath, and treat decompd. with excess NH₃ (cor.), with Et₂O, the soln. dried shaking seps. white needles of **II**, m. 171-2° (from EtOH), and the residue fractionated under reduced pressure (the 1st fraction is **VII**); titration of the residue with EtOH yielded *N-benzhydryl-d-(benzhydrylamino)Et₂O free I*, oil, b. 158-62°; *picrolonate*, lustrous yellow needles, m. 117° (from EtOH). (b) Treat 4.8 g. CH2=CHCO2CHPh2 (**III**) with 1 ml. Et₂NH (**IV**) with external cooling for 10 min., repeat with another ml. **IV**, let stand **o** of **VI**. Lawrence Rosen

1951

A3

B A

Antispasmodic. New basic esters. M. Protiva and Z. J. Vojdelek (Coll. Czech. Chem. Technol., 1950, 25, 541-551).—The synthesis of new antispasmodic agents is described. The compounds are basic esters of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CO}_2)_2$, $\text{o-CO}_2\text{H-C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OPb}(\text{OEt})_3$, $\text{o-CO}_2\text{H-C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OPb}$. These are effective against spasms produced by BaCl_2 but lack anti-acetylcholine activity.

$\text{NEt}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{OH}$ (I) is added slowly to $\text{Ph}_2\text{CCl}\cdot\text{COCl}$ in light petroleum at the b.p. and after removal of pptsd. hydrochloride of I, the solution is evaporated and the residue is heated to 150° (3 hr.). Extraction with dil. HCl and neutralisation with K_2CO_3 yields a crude base from which I is removed by distillation (vac.) then solution in HCl and evaporation (vac.) yields 2-diethylaminomethyl- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ (as dihydrochloride, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{HCl}$, m.p. 215-216.5°). Addition of Na to I in boiling xylene yields a solution of $\text{NEt}_3\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{ONa}$ which is slowly added to $\text{Ph}_2\text{CCl}\cdot\text{COCl}$ in cold xylene. Pptsd. NaCl is removed and evaporation (vac.) of the filtrate yields an oil which decomposes on distillation at 0.3 mm. but which in Et_2O with EtOH-HCl yields the hydrochloride of 2-diethylaminomethyl 1'-chlorodiphenylacetate, m.p. 153-154° (lit. 149-151°) (picrate, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{NCl}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 142-144°). $\text{Ph}_2\text{CCl}\cdot\text{COCl}$ with I in

light petroleum at the b.p. (3 hr.) followed by the usual isolation, yields a crude hydrochloride, which in the course of purification is converted into the hydrochloride of 2-diethylaminomethyl benzoate, m.p. 180° (cf. A., 1943, II, 161). $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}(\text{COCl})_2$ (prep. from $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}(\text{CO})_2$ and $(\text{COCl})_2$) in C_6H_6 with 2-N-piperidylethanol at the b.p. (2 hr.) yields a hygroscopic hydrochloride from which is obtained 4-(2-N-piperidylethyl diphenylmalonate) (picrate, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 167-168°; picrolonate, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 133-134°). Similarly $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}(\text{COCl})_2$ with $\text{NH}_2\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{OH}$ yields 2-diethylaminomethyl bis(2-hydroxyethylamide, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$, m.p. 134°, and with $\text{NH}_2\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{OH}$ the bis-2-hydroxyethylamide, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$, m.p. 144-146°. $\text{o-CO}_2\text{H-C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OPb}$ is converted by SOCl_2 into $\text{o-COCl-C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OPb}$ which with the appropriate base yields 2-diethylaminomethyl- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{HCl}$, m.p. 103° (free base, b.p. 210-215°/0.7 mm.) and 2-N-piperidylethyl phenoxycarbonyl- α -carboxylate hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{HCl}$, m.p. 161.5-162°. The following esters are prepared in the same way: 2-diethylaminomethyl phenylmercaptoethoxy- α -carboxylate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{NS}$, b.p. 185-187°/0.1 mm. (hydrochloride, m.p. 148°; picrate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{NS.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 115°), 2-diethylaminomethyl, b.p. 180-185°/0.5 mm. (picrate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 97-98°; picrolonate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 172-173°), and 2-N-piperidylethyl benzophenone- α -carboxylate (picrate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{N}_3$, m.p. 157.5-158°). Benzophenone- α -carboxyldiethylamide, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$, o-carboxylic lactone is very resistant to hydrolysis and the diethylaminomethyl ester is not obtained but the lactone with NaNH_2 in C_6H_6 at the b.p. (4 hr.), on heating (5 hr.) with $\text{Cl}\cdot[\text{CH}_2]_2\cdot\text{NET}_3$, yields a crude base, b.p. 198-204°/1 mm. (decomp.), which forms to the lactone of 2-diethylamino-1-hydroxy-1-phenyl-1- α -carbonylphenyl ethers. Tables of comparative antispasmodic activity are given.

I. G. M. CAMPBELL.

KONIG, B.; K 65. narozeninam prof. VEJDLOVSKELHO, V., DrSc.

Contribution to the pathogenesis of keratoconus. Cesk. oftal. 18
no.2:142-149 Mr '62.

1. Oeni klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof.
MUDr. V. Vejdovsky, DrSc.
(KERATOCONUS etiol)

Vejdovsky D.

VEJDOVSKY, D.

Plastic surgery with mucous membrane following chemical burns of the
eye. Lek. listy, Brno 6 no.16:551-553 15 Aug 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Eye Clinic of Palacky University in Olomouc.

VITEK, Vl.; RYSANEK, K.; VOJTECHOVSKY, M.; VEJDovsky, R.

Preliminary information on the mechanism of psychotropic action
of cycloserine isomers. Activ. nerv. sup. 5 no.2:168-170 My '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie, Praha - Interni
katedra UDL, Praha - Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu, Praha -
Oddeleni tbc pri Thomayerove nemocnici, Praha.

(CYCLOSERINE) (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (INDOLACETIC ACID)
(URINE) (KYNURENINE) (TRYPTOPHAN)

VITEK, V.; RYBANEK, K.; HORAKOVA, Z.; MURATOVA, J.; VOJTECHOVSKY, M.;
VILDOVSKY, R.

An attempt at explaining the psychotropic effect of cycloserine
isomers. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no. 5:113-124. 5 F'65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie, interni katedra UDL,
Praha-Krc (reditel: prof. dr. O. Smahel, DrSc); Vyzkumny ustav
pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha (reditel: inz. dr. J. Nemecek);
Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu, Praha, (reditel: prof. dr. dr.
J. Masek, DrSc.) a Oddeleni tbs pri Thomayerove nemocnici,
Praha-Kr. (vedouci: MUDr. K. Prosek).

VEJDovsky, R., Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800; ANDRILOVA, M.; PROSEK, A.

Suitable concentrations of secondary antitubercular agents in culture media used in sensitivity tests for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and their clinical and laboratory correlation.
Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.39:1069-1073 10 '65.

1. Plicni oddeleni dospelych Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze (vedouci MUDr. A. Prosek) a Mikrobiologicke oddeleni Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze (vedouci MUDr. M. Zavadova). Submitted December 1964.

VEJDovsky, Radko, MUD

~~Case of unusual degenerative keratopathy.~~ Cesk. ofth. 13
no.2:123-130 Apr 57.

1. Ustav experimentalni pathologie lekarske fakulty PU v
Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. P. Rohan. Ocni klinika
lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr.

V. Vejdovsky.

(CORNEA, dis.
degen., diag. in child (Cz))

VEJDOVSKY, V.

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____
FILED _____
100-22309-10
S-76

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
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49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

VEJDovsky, V.

On the evaluation of Denig's plastic surgery in corrosive
injury to the eye. Cesk. oftal. 19 no.5:312-315 S '63.

1. Ocní klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof.
dr. V. Vejdovsky, DrSc.
(EYE BURNS) (MUCOUS MEMBRANE)
(TRANSPLANTATION) (BURNS, CHEMICAL)

VEJDovsky, V.

Anniversary of Prim. MUDr. Jan Sabata. Cesk. ofth. 16 no. 3/4:239-
40 My '60
(BIOGRAPHIES)

VEJDovsky, V.; HEINC, A.

Early lamellar keratoplasty following chemical burns of the eye.
Cesk. oftal. 20 no.3:173-176 My '64.

L. Ocni klinika lekarske fakulty PU [Palackeho Universita] v Olo-
mouci (prednosta prof. dr. V.Vejdovsky, DrSc.).

VEJDovsky, V.; HEINC, A.

Fifty years since first transparent keratoplasty. Cesk. ofth.
12 no.3:161-164 June 56.

1. Z ocní kliniky PU v Olomouci.
(CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION, history,
transparent keratoplasty (Cz))

VEJDovsky, Vaclav; REING, Antonin

Do the immunization properties of the antitubercular H-vaccine
diminish by passage? Stom. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ.
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